SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1816.
SENATE.

Mr. Benton laid upon the table the map of the ro tie to Oregon, referred to by him yesterday.
Mr. B also presented a letter from an officer of the evoluting evolution relative to the harden. of the exploring expedition relative to the harbor as the wouth of the Columbia river, which was referred to the Committee on Printing. Mr. Benton from the Committee of Conference on the Army appropriation bill, reported that they had met the Committee of the House and were unable to come to any agreement. He, therefore, in behalf of the ommittee recommended that the Senate insist upon its own amendments and upon its disagreement to the amendments of the House.

The report was concurred in.

The bill from the House to define the boundaries of the State of I wa, was taken up and passed. The bill to establish a new land office in the northern part of Michigan, and to provide mineral lands in the State of Michi gan and Terrstory o. Wisconsin, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Johnson, of Md., made an attempt to get

up the bill to repeal the Pilot laws of 1837, with a view to make it the special order for Monday, The Sub Treasury bill was then taken up, the

this occasion to call the attention of the Senator of the Senate, to what was stated in the official journal, in reference to the new Tariff bill. He found it stated in the Union of last night, "that been a death. There is much complaint of the from Alabama (Mr. Lewis) and other members the value of goods taxed is to be settled, not by the value of goods taxed is to be settled, not of the importer's invoices, but by competent and skillul appraisers. They are to appraise the during a time of peace, and now while being goods at their actual market value in our ports in

was never committed. The law is, that the goods are to be appraised at "the true market value of three or four days since from the Brazos for sup such imports in the principal markets of the country, whence the importation shall have been made; or in which the goods shall have been originally manufactured or produced, as the case may be." The truth was exactly opposite to what

may be." The truth was exactly opposed to what was stated in the Union.

Mr. Webster said he had always been opposed to the system called the "Constitutional Treasury," or the "Independent Treasury, "Independent Treasury," or the "Independent Treas "Sub-Treasury" System, and he proceeded to point out the evil consequences which must arise, if the measure should go into operation.

He concluded by suggesting to the friends of the measure whether it would not be better for them to move its postponement until the next session.

Mr. Niles continued the debate in favor of the

bill. He wished to know whether the connection between the Government and the Banks, taking the whole time from the foundation of the Government, had not been the cause of loss to the

Treasury.

Mr. Evans leit called upon to reply to the question. The connection between the Government and the banks had not only not been the cause of loss, but, on the contrary, had been productive of gain to the Government—for had it not been for that connection, the revenue of the Government would not have amounted to any thing like the sum it has reached. The banks su-pended in nies in mens over \$20,000,000 of the public mohad been lost? Not one larthing of this money

Webster observed in reply to a remark by Mr. Niles, that the collectors might take the responsibility of receiving the notes of specie-paying banks and paving them out again, that such a proceeding was expressly provided against in the 20th section of the b ll.

Mr. Simmons spoke briefly against the bill, and was tollowed by Mr. Miller on the same side of Mr. Calhoun, while he greatly regretted that a

portion of his friends on that side of the House had thought proper to put any restriction what-ever upon the use of Treasury drafts heretolore employed, he hoped to see the system go successinto operation. As a sincere triend from thorough conviction, he should vote for it, because he believed that it would be eminently useful to the Government and the country. It would essentially benefit all manufacturing industry, give greater stability to the currency, and prevent those excessive expansions which had always, when they occurred, proved to be so injurious to every branch of industry.

Some further remarks were made by Messrs.

Speight, Evans, Niles and others.

Mr. Crittenden rose, and spoke at some length and with much energy againt the bill, denouncing it and the administration with characteristic

The question on the passage of the bill was then taken by yeas and nays, and resulted as fol-

YEAS-Messrs. Allen, Ashley, Atchison, Atherton Bagby Benton Breese, Bright, Calhoun field, Hannegan, Houston, Lewis, Niles, Pennybacker, Rusk, Semple, Sevier, Speight, Sturgeon, Turney, Westcott and Yulee-28.

Navs-Messrs, Archer, Barrow, Berrien, Cilley John M. Ciayton, Thomas Clayton, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Evans, Greene, Hontington, Jarnagin Johnson of La , Johnson of Md., Mangum, Miller, Merchead, Pearce, Phelps, Simmons, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge-25.

So the bill was passed. The Naval appropriation bill was then consi-Mr. Yulee moved to appropriate \$150,000 for

a Dry Duck a Pensaco a. Cameron moved an appropriation of \$100,000 for a Dry or Floating Dock at Philadel-

This last amendment was supported by Mr. Clayton and opposed by Mr. Evans, and adopted, The question on the amendment as amended

(making appropriations to Pensacola and Phila-delphia) was decided in the negative, 22 to 28. After the adoption of other amendments, the bill was passed—and the Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Daniel of N. C., asked the House to take up the bills upon the private calendar. The special order, however, was persisted in, and a resolution adopted, to close the debate upon the Warehousing bill at 12 o'clock.

The House then went into committee of the whole upon the Warehouse bill, Mr. Hopkins of

Va., in the Chair. Mr. Seaman of New York, by permission of Mr. Chapman of Md., who was entitled to the floor, offered an amendment proposing that the benefits of the warehousing system, or the permission to warehouse goods, should be confined to that class of importations not coming into competition with goods made at home.

Mr. Chapman then addressed the committee at

length in an argument upon the Tariff. Mr. Chapman, in conclusion of his speech, spoke of the iron interests of Pennsylvania, and the injury sure to result to them from the Tariff bill just passed. Had the policy of protection been extended to the iron interests a few years longer, Maryland would have supplied the iron of the country, and at a cheaper rate and of better had not closed at the expiration of his hour.

Mr. McClelland closed the debate upon the

bill in an argument in delence and explanation of the warehouse system. The debate closed at 12 o'clock, and numerous amendments were then proposed to the bill and rejected, mainly proposing an increase of duy on coal, iron and other manufacturing interests. The bill was finally reported to the House and passed. The engrossment was order d-117 to 72. The bill was then passed, the title alone being

amended.

10n the engrossment the following members of the Virginia delegation voted in the affirmative: Messrs. Atkinson, Bayly, Brown, Chapman, Dromgoole, Hopkins, Hubard, Hunter, Johnson, Leake, McDowell, Seddon, and Tredway. In the negative, Mr. Pendieton.]

The Independent Treasure bill was received. The Independent Treasury bill was received

from the Senate with slight amendments, and re-ferred to the Committee of Ways and Means. pointed on the Army Appropriation bill.

Private bills were then taken up, and the remainder of the session given to their considera-

TWO DAYS LATER FROM MEXICO.

[Correspondence of the Mobile Herald & Tribune.] PENSACOLA, July 25, 1846. Sir: The U.S. frigate Raritan, Com. Gregory, arrived here yesterday from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 17th inst.; bringing two days

The Vera Cruz papers of the 15th and 16th, publish the news of the Oregon Treaty under the head of "Very Important News." The papers state, that in consequence of the treaty, the Mexican people are called on to make increased efforts to save their country from the rapacity of the rob-bers of the "del Norte." They remind the Mexidriven out of Spain after Madrid and the cities of the country were in possession of the enemy .-This was done by a guerilla wartare, in which small parties of the enemy were murdered whereever they were found

Paredes had not left the city of Mexico. It was found impossible to raise a body of even 5,000 to It is the opinion of all well-informed person

that there is nothing to prevent Gen. Taylor's marching directly 10 the city of Mexico. There are no troops to oppose him.

Gen. Scott's ideas of the rainy season have

caused much mitth among those residing in the neighborhood of the city of Mexico and Vera

Cruz. There is no finer climate in the world

TREE PAPERS LOST.—Lost, on or about than that of the highlands of Mexico, which are I Sunday, the 26th ult., the Free Papers of

reached near Monierey.

Gen. Moro, the new commandant of the Castle and city of Vera Cruz, who has succeeded the Vice President Bravo, has entered upon his duties. He has a body of several hundred men at work every morning on the low sand beach ad-

joining the Castle, where he is throwing up adlitional breast works. About sunset the soldiers are exercised at target firing. The guns are mostly of large calibre, and throw shot to a great

distance.
The American squadron is anchored under Green Islands. The opinion daily gains that the Caste can only be taken by excalade or "boarding" as Jack calls it. This the satiors of the Squadron are eager to undertake.

The British steamer arrived at Vera Cruz on

the 14th without Santa Aoa, and the best informed now say there is no probability of his coming The vellow fever is making great havoc among the troops both in the Castle and in the city. The soldiers being mostly from the interior are not accustomed to the climate of the sea coast, and therefore suffer in health very severe-

Vera Cruz could easily be taken with two or three thousand men, who could land either north or south of it. At present the city is near-Excellent health prevails throughout the squad ron, the frigate Raritan alone excepted, on board which vessel the scurvy prevails to a great extent. This is caused by the great length of time which this vess-I has been at sea. She has been two years and six months on commission, and all that time has been passed between the tropic, and un-

der a vertical sun. She came to this station from question being on the passage of the bill.

Mr. Webster said he felt it his duty to take the coast of Brazil, where she passed much time in observing the blockading squadron off Montevideo, and was, of course, unable to procure tresh provisions for her crew. Of the large numbeen a death. There is much complaint of the want of medical officers on board our ships. Four of them have not even their complement daily exposed to having their men wounded or New York or Philadelphia, not at Canton or at killed by the enemy, as well as encountering the malignant ciseases of the climate, the ships should not be without their proper medical staff. The United States schooner Flirt arrived here

plies and repairs—she is in a leaking state. Her dates are not as late as those heretofore published. nceton sails on Menday for Vera Cruz.

in both the English and Spanish languages in the Matamoras papers:

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To the People of Mexico-Aner many years of length constrained to acknowlege that a war now exists between our Government and the Government of Mexico. For many years our citizens dered, maimed, imprisoned, without cause, and without reparation. At length your Governwithout reparation. At length your Govern-ment acknowledged the justice of our claims, and agreed by treaty to make satisfaction, by

payment of several millions of dollars; but this treaty has been violated by your rulers, and the stipulated payments have been withheld. Our late effort to terminate all difficulties by peace ful negotiation, has been rejected by the Dicta-tor, Paredes, and our Minister of peace, whom fused a hearing, rie line hear treated with in-dignity and insult, and Paredes has announced that war exists between us. This war, thus first proclaimed by him, has been acknowleged as an existing fact by our President and Congress, with perfect unanimity, and will be prosecuted with vigor and energy against your army and rulers; but those of the Mexican people who re-

main neutral will not be molested.

Your government is in the hands of tyrants governments, they have overthrown your federal constitution, they have deprived you of the right of suffrage, destroyed the liberty of the press, despoiled you of your arms, and reduced you to a state of absolute dependence upon the power of a military Dictator. Your army and rolers extort from the people by grievous taxation, by forced leans, and military seizures, the very money which sustains the usurpers in power. Being disarmed, you were len defenceless, an easy prey to the savage Comanches, who not only destroy your lives and property, but drive into captivi-ty, more horrible than death itself, your wives and children. It is your military rulers who have reduced you to this deplorable condition It is hese tyrants and their corrupt and cruel sas, gorged with the people's treasure, by whom you are thus oppressed and impoverished, some of whom have boldly advocated a monar hical government, and would place a European Prince upon the throne of Mexico. We come to obtain reparation for repeated wrongs and injuries tyranis who have destroyed your liberties, but we come to make no war upon the people of Mexico, nor upon any form of free government they may choose to select for themselves. It is our wish to see you liberated from despots, to drive back the savage Comanches, to prevent the renew you from captivity, your long lost wives and children. Your religion, your altars and churches, the property of your churches and citizens, the emblems of your faith and its ministers shall be protected and remain inviolate. Hundreds of our army, and hundreds of thousands of our people, are members of the Catholic Church. In State, and in nearly every city and village of our Union, Catholic Churches exist, and the security, under the sacred guarantee of our constitution. We come among the people of Mexio as triends and republican brethren, and all who receive us as such shall be protected, whilst all who are seduced into the army of your Dic tator, shall be treated as enemies. We shal want from you nothing but food for our army and for this you shall always be paid in east the full value. It is the settled policy of your tyrants to deceive you in regard to the policy and character of our Government and people. These tyrants fear the example of our free institutions,

us but the opportunity to undeceive you, and you will soon learn that all the representations of Paredes were false, and were only made to in potic Government. In your struggle for liberty, with the Spanish Monarchy, thousands of our countrymen risked their lives and shed their blood in your defence.— Our own Commodore, the gallant Porter, mainour own commodors, he gariant Porter, main-tained in triumph your flag upon the ocean, and our Government was the first to acknowledge your independence. With pride and pleasure we enrolled your name on the list of independent Republics, and sincerely desired that you might in peace and prosperity enjoy all the blessings of free government. Success on the part of your ty-rants against the army of the Union is impossible; but if they succeed, it would only be to enable them to fill your towns with their soldiers, earing

and constantly endeavor to misrepresent our pur-poses, and inspire you with hatred for your re-publican brethren of the American Union. Give

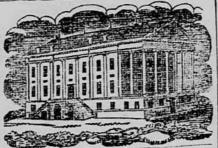
out your substance, and harrassing you with still more grievous taxation. Already they have aboand insulted us, have deprived you of your liberty, but the Mexican people, who remain neutral during the contest, shall be projected against their military despots, by the Republican Army of the

Z. TAYLOR. Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A. Comn'g.

A CONVENTION.

We invite attention (says the Rockingham Register) to the able article below from the "Richmond Enquirer," by a writer who signa himselt "an Eastern Republican." It strikes us that the suggestions of the writer are certainly entitled to great consideration. We are sorry to think that the proposed Staunton Convention will be a failure; yet such is our settled convic-tion, as very few counties have appointed delegates to attend it. The public mind has not been reform in our State Constitution. We trust the The failure (if it should indeed be a failure) to get up a Convention at Staunton now on the subject, we trust will lead to action that will tell up-Winter, we do not see why Richmond will not be fresh from people, we think Charlottesville or Staunton would be better points. At least, it so

ardent, whole-souled Convention man, recom-mends that the meeting at Staumon should be ments that the meeting at Staun'on should be held on the 17th of August," and put forth a well prepared address to the people, and should they deem it advisable, adjourn to meet at the time and place proposed above, (15th December, Richmond.) Thus ample time would be afforded every county in the State to hold their county meetings and appoint their delegates, and give time sufficient to the East and West to 'compromise, as well they may, the vexed question of representation, ifpon terms satisfactory to both."



RICHMOND, VA

Tuesday Morning, August 4, 1846. BRILLIANT AND SUCCESSFUL AD-

MINISTRATION. Next Monday will terminate a session of Congress which, perhaps, may be regarded as one the most remarkable in out history. Never before did so many difficulties surround a new Administration, or so many important and radical reforms require its pressing and thorough attention. Difficult as the task has been, Mr. Polk has accomplished it to the satisfaction, if not of the politicians, certainly to that of the Republican party every where. He has settled peacefully and honorably the Oregon difficulty, which has been a dangerous element in our foreign relations for so many years, and which at one moment threatened to burst with the fury of war upon the civilized world. As to the Mexican war, while we regret its existence, and look forward with eager hope for its speedy termination, it cannot be denied by liberal men that it was forced upon that our Executive did every thing, compatible

As to the great questions which make up the have upon him. domestic policy of the country, the President been issued by General Taylor, and is published manfully sustained him. After a painful and of the Whig Tariff to a just and equal standard, has become the law of the land. Last Saturday ihe Independent Treasury bill and the Warehousing bill were passed into acts.

There yet remains one measure to complete the patient endurance, the United States are at Democratic platform, which was recommended in the President's Message-We refer to the Land Graduation Bill, whose passage through the Senate is regarded as doub ful. But take what has juries, our vessels and cargoes have been seized | been done, and have not the Republican Party the and confiscated, our merchants have been plun- amplest reasons to pride themselves upon the boldness and ability of a Republican Administration? Has not Time falsified every prediction of the Whigs, that the President had not the firmness to press, nor Congress to carry out, the great reforms commanded by the people? A few short months have witnessed a violent struggle beween the two political parties, and the true prin-

riples of the Constitution have fairly triumphed. But there is another subject which Virginia has looked at with the nimosi jealousy, and upon which we feel confident that the President will do his duty-We refer to the anticipated veto (expected vesterday or to-day) upon the unjust, unconstitutional and corrupting system of Internal Improvements, embraced in the River and Harbor Bill, which has passed both Houses, and is now before the President. We confidently look for his veto upon this monstrous scheme. Mr. Polk has been an uncompromising opponent of this giant power. In 1831, as Chairman of the Committee, he made a long and able report to Congress, in which he goes over the whole ground, and lays down the true Virginia principles on this question. This noble paper was published in the Euquirer of March, 1831.

In vetoing the present bill, he will act in accordance with his long cherished views, and will deserve still more the respect and confidence of the Republicans of Virginia. Indeed, on every great see the bright picture realized. The Register question, the President has come up exactly to says: the Jeffersonian standard. On Saturday last, we thusiasm, that Mr. Polk was one of the best Presidents we ever had. A pure man, he has shown himself a strong and firm supporter of the great principles which have upade. Vitainia immerial. they will confirm the great measures of the present session. Time will show that they are wise and beneficial.

A PROUD POSITION.

While Mr. Dallas is denounced by the Tariff press for "treachery," the noble courage shown by him in redeeming his solemn pledges has won for him the praise and thanks of the Republican journals, North and South. We cannot conceive how even the Whigs should have expected a difterent course from him. He had accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Convention, and occasion arrive. Two of the resolutions of that Convention are in the following words:

Resolution 4th. That justice and sound policy forbid the Federal Government to foster one branch of industry at the expense of another, or to cherish the interests of one portion to the injury of another portion of our common communi ty; that every citizen, and every section of our country, has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges, and to com-plete and ample protection of persons and proper-ty from domestic violence or foreign aggression. Resolution 5th. That it is the duty of every public affairs; and that no more revenue ought to be raised than is required to defray the necessary expenses of the Government.

Can any thing be more explicit? And when the Vice President was called upon by the Constitution to cast his vote, could he, in honor or principle, act differently? Selfish cliques and name-a frantic mob, led away by ignorance or

In regard to the outrage in Philadelphia, (burning the Vice President in effigy,) the Pennsylvanian states it as a significant fact, that in watds the introduction of that Monarchy, which it is their real purpose to proclaim and establish. made an open demonstration against the efforts of disturbance, and its alarming and threatening aspect, will be well recollected by our people.5 This happened under a high Tariff, and the Vice President had not then given his casting vote!

We cannot refrain from referring to the reputed declaration of Mr. Hendricks B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, the President of the Baltimore Convention, that that Convention did not lay the people in Mr. W.'s district gave them a different construction, he at least should have known better-and he has no right to blame Congress for doing what he himself solemnly sanctioned.

We fear that Virginia is about to lose forever all the benefit which she might have derived from (it had been raining,) and "strap" them in order vention of the friends of reform be deferred until a large expenditure of money, within her borders. the most suitable place. But if an earlier day be to the Ohio River, which would also have given worst. The nature of the country was such, the selected for the meeting of delegates sent by and an outlet to an important portion of the State. In high brushes so thick and the defiles so narrow, that appears to us.

ginia will probably be entirely deprived of the squadron as well by day, as they actually did by
Since the above was written, we see an idea advantages of the road. Even Wheeling, we night, without the possibility of his being aware bers of the "del Norie." They remind the Mexicans of the manner in which the French were Republican." The editor of that paper, who is an horse. We see that Mr. I strobe of Politic pright of it. When the truth burst upon him, when he derived out of Salies and the strong of the stro been appointed Engineer of the Pittsburg and rear, and that he would have to cut his way But, moreover, the Baltimore correspondent of Kane minute instructions what to do. He told of the New York Herald reports that Mr. Me- him, that he [T.] would endeavor to open a way more and Ohio Rail Road, and has given his a retreat back to the camp was utterly impossible prompt approval of the proposed connection of the | -and that the course pursued by Capt. T. was Baltimore and Ohio road with the Connellsville the only one left for him. road, making a direct connection with the Ohio at Pittsburg from Baltimore. For this purpose he from what we hear from other quarters, we are is anthorized by the company to obtain a loan of strongly inclined to believe that the loss of Capt. of the district. my wife, Rebecca Armstrong. Said papers were \$3,000,000, so that the work can be immediately T.'s squadron, however painful, was of deep imissued from the Clerk's office of the County Court commenced; and it is said that he has received portance to Gen. Taylor and his army. It unthe assurance from British capitalists that any amount that may be required will be forthcoming him the information which Capt. T. had been and an eloquence of the most chaste and classic

next winter the whole route will be put under con-

The following extract of a letter from the Rio Grande, gives an interesting sketch of the manner in which General Taylor received the news of his nomination for the Presidency. Our opinion of his strong common sense and foresight is enhanced by what he said on this occasion. He clearly foresees the injury, both to his own reputation and to the country, should he become inixed up in party contests, and he manfully puts aside the flattering but fallacious honor held out to him. But what will the Whigs say to the high encomium upon General Jackson, coming from a Whig, a Henry Clay Whig?"

General Taylor is right. Let him finish the great work before him. Let him "conquer" a permanent and satisfactory peace, and when the heat and dust of the battle shall have passed away, the country will do him full justice. Let him turn his back upon the interested movements of "di-appointed politicians," do his whole duty in the high and responsible position he now occudies, and he will receive the grateful thanks of the nation. This is more to be desired than an angry political campaign, even should it reward him with the Presidency-a dazzling but most arduous and "trying" position.

Extract of a letter in the Mobile Herald: "I have just returned from a visit to 'Old Rough and Ready,' who is anything but a hero in his appearance and manners. He is without polish, and it struck me, refinement of mind. But one could not expect much of these qualities in one who has lived so long in camps we have an exception to this rule in Worth. He us by the folly and insolence of Mexico, and is the idol of the army; and a hero in every sense of the word.
"I was somewhat curious to know what ef-

with the national honor and integrity, to avoid it. feet the sudden popularity of Gen Taylor would When the old soldier heard of his nomination to the Presidency by various meethas done his whole duty, and Congress have ings of the Unior, he showed as much surprise as any of us. Hewent farther and expressed a demanfully sustained him. After a painful and cided opinion against the election to that office excited struggle, the bill reducing the high duties of military chiefiains—making an exception, however, or excuse, in favor of General Jackson, whose intinate friend he was, and for whom he had the strongest attachment.election of mere seldiers to the Presidency. They have no business in a civil office of so great responsibility, and they are usually unfitted by education and experience for it. It is not probable that I can be tempted to violate this principle of my life to gratify my own ambition, or those who have controlled these meetings.'

"Doubiless, this is sincere, for the General is an honest man, with very little disposition to show off, and ne vanity. His despatches and recent proclamaton prove that he always goes straight to the ends he seeks. I think there is no possibility of his being made the tool of disap-

nted politician." P. S. We have received from Messrs. Nash & Woodhouse apublication which will be read with interest at the present time. It is a life of Major General Z Taylor, with an account of his brilliant achievenents on the Rio Grande and

elsewhere, including the defence of Fort Harrison and the battle of Okee-cho-bee; also, sketches of the lives and heroic acts of Majors Ringgold Brown, Cross: Capiains Montgomery, Walker; Lieutenants Eidgely, Blake, Jordan, &c. The book is illustrated with a portrait of Gen. Taylor, which, i' it be accurate, shows him to be no "beauty." Firmness is strongly marked in the features. This book is by C. Frank Powell, author of "Dhoondiah" &c.

A SMALL MISTAKE.

The Harrisonburg Register copies our article n relation to the "Independent Female Orphan Manual Labor Asylum," said to have been recently commenced by Isaac H. Abbot, near Harrisonburg. We regret that it was based on erroneous statements. We got our information from the Philadelphia Times. We yet hope to

heard of the benevolent Institution spoken of. We know of no one more competent to carry into execution a plan of this kind than our former townsman, Mr. Abbott. But the Philadelphia Editor has certainly been imposed on by to has any existence in this region."

A man answering to the description of Epes, the murderer, arrived at the hotel in Charleston, Kanawha, on Sunday, the 19th July, registered his name "B. Davis, from North Carolina," and left the next morning for Guyandotte. Mr. Talbot, a constable from Lynchburg, in pursuit of E., reached Charleston on Friday, the 24th, five his opinion, unnecessary; and, further, that i days behind him. It is almost certain, then, that E. will not be apprehended in the State. We strong drink, and that his mysterious and conflicting revelations led to the belief, that there was something wrong. No one, however, suspected

The House of Representatives in Maine, have by a vote of 67 to 46, put to rest the Whig story of fraudulent tampering with the ballots at the late election of Mr. Bradbury, the Democratic that 53 Whigs had voted for Evans, when it appeared that only 49 ballotts were counted. The vote to postpone indefininely the resolutions of enquiry, would seem to disprove entirely the existence of the alleged "fraud." If there had been any foundation for it, why did 46 Whigs alone branch of the Government to enforce and practise the most rigid economy in conducting our and not the "53 Whigs" vote against the postponement? The seven deficient Whigs must

Last Friday evening, our city was visited by a terrific rain and thunder-storm. The streets were than any within the memory of "the oldest inhabitant." We rejoice to state, that no life was passion or by designing men, may burn him in lost, though many persons were terribly alarmed. effigy; but the people will stand by the man, who | The electric fluid struck down a few chimneys stood up so manfully for their rights and his own and shattered some trees. Its effects were visible near the Penitentiary, Haxall's Mills, and on the iron railing of the Capitol Square on Governor street near the Governor's House, Sunday and yestersay were cool, pleasant days.

We give below from the Majamoras Reveille the substance of the defence of Capt. Thornton had Gen. Taylor sent out scouting parties to obcans. He finally despatched Thornton, strictly enjoining on him not to return without such inevery precaution was employed by Capt. T. to ed from some Mexicans. They were ordered to priming of their pistols-take off their great-coats steamer which leaves Liverpool on the 4th of Lieut, K. must not suffer the gap T. hoped to August. He is still the President of the Balti- make to be closed up. It was clearly proved that

From a perusal of Thornton's defence, and when called for. Arrangements are now making sent out to bring back. Gen. T. knew, thereby, style. He is not one whose principles veer with Aug. 4-c3t

hostile manner. Had Gen. T. remained a few days longer at Fort Brown without this information, the Mexicans, in all probability, would have gained his rear in force, and he would have been compelled to fight them without artillery ammunition, which would have been disastrous to

Upon the whole view, therefore, we cannot but believe that Capt. T. has been honorably and righteously acquitted. His defence exhibits the true spirit of the soldier. It shows that he preferred that any other construction should be put upon his conduct than that of a wilful neglect of his duty. It was indeed worthy of the man who uttered the striking language, "I did not stop to count the Mexicans; I saw nothing but the Mexican flag floating on American soil, and I was resolved to cut it down if possible."

[From the Matamoras Reveille of July 18th.] CAPT, THORNTON'S DEFENCE. The trial of Capt. Thornton, 2d Dragoons, or the charges preferred against him by the Com-manding General, for the loss of his squadron of dragoons, captured on the 25th April last, terminated on Wednesday. It is a long established custom, we believe, in both the Army and Navy, to bring to trial the commander of an expedition, whenever unfortunate; and this, however unfortunate to individuals, appears but just to the accused and the country—truth is vindicated, and the community learns whether her interests are committed to safe hands. Captain Thornton was assisted, in the management of his case, by 3d Artillery; and, at 10 o'clock on Wednesday, his written defence was made to the Court by

Several members of the Court, veterans who hear the vindication of this gallant and univer-

We regret that we are not able to lay before our readers the whole of the admirable defence of the gallant Captain. He commenced by stating, that a long established principle of his prolession, and a stern sense of duty on the part of his accusers, had brought him before the Court in his present position. Success, he was aware, was, with military men, often the test of merit; yet he hoped to be able to show, even if he were His words, as given to me, run somewhat in this shape: I have been always opposed to the not successful in his expedition, his tailure was

On the night of the 24th of April, with a com mand of three commissioned officers and fifty rank and file, he was ordered to reconnoire a country some twenty-seven miles in extent, and to bring information, whether the enemy had crossed the Rio Bravo, his numbers and his position; and he had also further vested orders from the Commanding General, to ascertain, if possible, whether he had crossed his artillery, and to report by the next day at twelve o'clock. He referred to the testimony of Capt. Hardee and Li. Cane, for the manner in which he executed these instructions. He regretted that he could not lay before the Court the testimony of Lt. Mason, bu regarded his loss as nothing, compared with that of the friends and relations of the gallant young officer, who fell as he had lived, in the discharge

From the recapitulation of the testimony of Captain Hardee and Lieutenant Cane, in the defence, it appears that every precaution was used to guard against surprise-that an advance guard was thrown out; that flankers were impossible, for the most part, from the nature of the country, it being a perfect defile, admitting at times a single horseman with difficulty; that when Captain Thornton halted his squadron, to rest his men and horses, which was extremely necessary, a senti-nel was placed at both ends of the road, so that no one could approach without his knowledge. About daylight next morning, the command pro ceeded toward the river, and to the constant enqui-ries made of every one that was met, "whether the enemy had crossed," the reply was "he had, but all spoke from rumor-this Captain Thornton believed to be unreliable authority, upo which he could not base a report, and he referred, as an evidence of this, to the numerous false re mors with which the American camp had abounded for a month previous. Captain T. a luded to the suspicious conduct of his guide which induced him to question his fidelity;\* and subsequent events, he thought, proved that he was employed in connexion with other spies, to lead him into a position from which retreat was im-"We copy the above piece of 'news' from a possible. Subsequent information, upon which the 'Richmond Enquirer.' We had not before he could rely, satisfied him that his return to rear with a force of 500 cavalry, and a party of Indians. Upon the receipt of this information, he redoubled his precautions—he increased his advance guard, and placed it under the command of keep ahead and be vigilant, but not to fire upon

the enemy, unless forced to do so. From this time, Captain Thornton proceeded without a guide, Chapito having deserted him. Captain Thornton here argued, and we think conclusively proved, that an attempt to return would have been more disastrous than his move forward; he also contended that a "rear guard," with such a small force, would have been untactical, and, in was not prescribed. The rear was assigned to Captain Hardee, and he never left it without went on further to state, that if the command had obeyed his instructions, they would not have entured; but, he remarked, "no precaution from my our fate was sealed long before entering that field. Capt. Thornton here summed up the facts of

it appeared he had two responsible and somewhat

the squadron and reconnoitering officer. For a guide, a Mexican of doubtful fidelity; a country of twenty-seven miles in extent, with which he was totally unacquainted, and fifteen hours, eight of them in the night, to perform this duty in. In the opinion of his officers, his rear could have been gained by day, without his being able to know it. Spies were upon his actions from the time of his leaving the army until his capture.— Ordered to keep an attitude of peace, until the first blow should be struck. The following portion of his manly and soldier-like defence, struck us so forcibly, that we believe we can repeat it verbatim: "It was my misfortune," said Capt. Thornton, "to secure that first blow upon my devoted head; but it had to be secured, and why not by me?" Capt. Thornton here continued, that the information he obtained was important; that by means of his capture, Gen. Taylor was able to understand his real position, that he was no longer on debated ground, and as an evidence of this referred to the immediate call for reinforcements, the industry in the completion of Fort Brown, and the march to Point Isabel for provisions. But for the loss of his squadron, probably, the thanks of a grateful people would not now be showered upon the heroes of the battles of the Rio Grande; but instead, the tears of widows and orphans might have been met with the usual indifference by the national Legislature. Captain Thornton reminded that to prevent this, he would be willing again to hide in his bosom the only bleeding heart amid the rejoicings of a victorious army Capt. Thornton here remarked, that it be neglect ed any of the usual precautions, it was from want of knowledge, and begged the court to acquit him of neglect, and find a verdict, if neces-sary, against him for incapacity. He then re-ferred to his services in Florida, and thought the manner in which he discharged his duties there, him to defy such an imputation. Capt. Thornlitary reputation were in the hands of the Court : that the country had found her's safe in their hands, and with confidence he submitted his to

the citizens of Western Texas. He was always here looked upon as a double-faced, treacherous scoundrel and we have no doubt that he has been in the enemy's employ ever since the army landed at Corpus Christi.

Daily Enquirer of yesterday, made us say that John W. Jones was "scheeled." The word should have been "unheeded." No man accuses John W. Jones of ever having wheeled. FOR THE ENGUIRER.

To the Voters of the Senatorial District composed of Spottsylvania, Caroline and Essex. The time is fast approaching when you are to be called on for the purpose of selecting an indi-vidual to represent you for the next four years in the result of the next election will be the placing there can be scarcely a doubt amongst all parties hopes. We see that Mr. Latrobe of Baltimore has became satisfied that the enemy had gained his The last presidential and congressional elections have decided that question, by giving a large majority in favor of Democracy. The only question seems now to be, who is the man that shall be elevated to fill the vacancy of Mr. Sutton. In the selection of that individual, we think regard Lane is expected to return to this country by the through the enemy with his own sword, and that should be had not only to the faithfulness and competency of the candidate, but to the personal cause of Democracy; delur digniori. There is no individual, in our humble estimation, of whom the district can boast, better qualified for such a station, or who has toiled with greater in the advancement of our principles, than Austin M. TRIBLE, of Essex, and we cheer fully recommend his name to the consideration

> Mr. Trible is comparatively a young man, but possesses, together with a firmness of purpose, decision of character and dignity of manners, a

to survey the route to Pittsburg, and during the that the enemy had crossed the Rio Grande in a every change of the political breeze, in order to be upon the stronger end. a careful and philosophical research into the great principles of political philosophy, by closely tracing the connexion between cause and effect .-From that course he has never changed. In the campaigns of 1840 and '44, there were none in the district who bore a more distinguished and honorable part, and none by whom the principles of Democracy were more constantly and ably detended, than by himself. Should it be the pleasure of the district to confer the nomination upon Mr. T., it will meet with the approbation of MANY VOTERS.

To the Editors of the Enquirer. OLD POINT COMFORT, PORTSMOUTH, NOR-FOLK, AND STEAMBOAT AUGUSTA. Gentlemen: Having recently visited lower James River, I ask a short space in your paper for recommending to others what I have myself

Heft Richmond in the Augusta Line, about 5 o'clock, and arrived at Old Point about 1 o'clock, only eight hours. We took breakfast and dinner on the boat, rode eighteen miles on the Petersburg railroad, to Port Walthall, then taking the boat. From Old Point we went to Portsmouth and Norfolk, and the whole of my expense, including meals, was 75 cents. I should be wanting in justice to the public, as well as Capt, Mitchell were I not to notice his gentlemanly deportment, his kindness, and particularly his constant attention to the amusement and comfort of the ladies, The dinner table was well provided with the very

I found Old Point very much improved .-The new building in front of the old esta-blishment is superb. It has cost the proprietors between twenty and thirty thousand dollars. It is connected with the o'd houses in the rear; and taking all together, I should say there would had stormed the breach, could not restrain a tear | be room for five hundred or one thousand visiters of sympathy-and many a moist eye was to be at a time. The rooms are lighted with gas; the seen in the large audience which attended to chandeliers in the ball room throwing out the most brilliant light. I have too much to notice to go into any detail, but must take this occasion to say, that as a watering place it has strong recommendations to those who seek pleasure or health. The dining arrangement is planned, as well as executed, on different principles from any plan have seen; and the gentleman who superintends the same, as his name is hard to call, is fairly entitled to the commission or title et

Messrs. French and Ramsey are the proprietors of the establishment, and are men of business habits. Hike their motto, "justice to all, facors to none!" The sea-bathing is good, and will suit most constitutions. I was much pleased daughters, early in the morning, wending their way through the groves to the Hugeian Fount, unsealed and accesible to all; -in health the joyous playmate, in sickness the genial restorer and soft assuager-giving health and ease to those

who partake of its delights.

Fortress Monroe, opposite the Rips Raps, or Fort Calhoun, is a place of much interest, particularly at this time, when we look at its preparations for the war with Mexico, its mighty battlements, its big guns pointed, ready to send at a moment's notice their destructive contents, should an enemy at any moment attempt to pass the mouth of the James River; thereby securing the upper, as well as lower Virginia. The sight of his place, with its operations, is worth the ride of one thousand miles. Here you see the works of The great fort saving to the wave of the mighty deep, "thus far shalt thou go, and no further."On the other hand, you behold the moving of the waters of the mighty deep-

To the bright blue sea Where the sweeping surges ride; And winds in their wild, wild revely Wake up the siumbering tide. We look with wonder and astonishment at the

power, goodness and mercy of the great author of I could say much more of this interesting place, but the space will not admit. But I should e wanting in respect to the company left there, were I not to say the gentlemen were polite as well as agreeable, the ladies exquisitely beauti ful, and danced, sang and played well.

There are many brave and fine officers here some of whom have seen hard service, and re-served wounds and scars that will ever be a moument to their valor and patriotism, which

prepared to vindicate his conduct in tendering mely aid to the gallant Taylor on the Texas Norfolk should be a place of great commerce, having one of the finest harbors in the wo Portsmouth has many places of interest-the dry dock, building of war vessels, the navy yard, preparations for sea, and the splendid Naval Asy.

The farm acjoins the town, and forms the bounds of the power and the splendid Naval Asy. um, are lasting monuments of the power and Pennsylvania, that, when completely manned,

her, is richly worthy of a visit. tended with too much expense. But to go on an economical scale, in place of the Louisa Railroad, whose charges are said to be excessive, of four persons going from the neighborhood of Gordonsville or Louisa Court-house to Richmond, by the railroad, and from Richmond home by the same, it would, at the present rates, cost nearly \$30. But to go in a carriage to Richmond, the driver returning with his horses, if we stay a week at Old Point, or should we stay a shorter time, leave the horses in Richmond, costing only a dollar per day for two, would save \$25 or \$30 in the travel of a short distance, which would pay the expenses at Old Point for some days. We would thus have a cheap and sate mode of getting to Richmond, thereby avoiding the double expense on the Louisa railtwo days, they charge seven times as much as beyond the prescribed time, you are to suffer severely in your pocket. However, I hear that the President and Directors will take the matter in hand, and reduce the charges that are now not only ruinous to those who travel, but injurious to the road, and likely to turn the travel in another direction; thereby leaving the railroad "so-litary and alone." But we are said to lean to might arrive at opposite conclusions. July 31, 1846.

COMMERCIAL RECORD

RICHMOND MARKETS, AUGUST 3. TOBACCO .- More animation for manufacturing descriptions; other descriptions about the same. We quote Lugs \$1 25 a 2 50; Common Leaf \$3 a 4; Middling 4 50 a 5 50; Good and

WHEAT-Sales at 90 cents for Prime quality; very little of such.
FLOUR-\$4 to 4 12 for fresh ground old.come new country in, retailing at \$5.

CORN-Market dull. We quote at 55 a 564

OATS-From wagons and railroad 44 a 45 ents per bushel, and from vessels 37 a 40 cts. WHEAT OFFAL—Bran 14 cents; Shorts 20 ents; Brown Stuffs 30 cents; Ship stuffs 50 cis. PROVISIONS .- Bacon: Smithfield and City Cured 6 a 61 cts. for hog round; Western Sides 51 a 6 cts.; Shoulders 3 1-2 a 41-2 cts. Land

7 a 8 cents. FISH-Herrings, dull at \$4 for No. 1. Shad 54. SALT-\$1 50 from the whart. LIME-95 cents from vessels.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET, Aug. 1. FLOUR-\$3 75 a 3 814 for Western mixed; 3 50 a 3 564 for scraped; 3 124 a 3 25 for condemned; Penna, sound old stock 3 874; late inspecied 4; fresh ground 4 12 a 4 25. GRAIN-Western wheat 85c.; Southern red 88 c.; Penna 89 a 90 c. Corn, So. yellow, 57 a 58 c; Penna. flat 584 c., round 50. Oats, new, 31 c. Whis-KEY-Hhds, and bbls, 22 1-2 a 23 c.

NEW YORK MARKET, Aug. 1. Sales of Cotton, 3,000 bales; no change in pri-ces. Sales 1,300 bb/s. Genesce Flour at 4 121-2 to ship. There is very little flour here, and not

FOR BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA. THE COLUMBUS will receive freight for I the above places to-day, and will leave the wharf as usual at 4 o'clock this alternoon. She has fine accommodations for passengers.

August 4—It HENRY LUDLAM & CO.

W. M'CRERY, TAYLOR, UP STAIRS, OVER THE STORE OF T. R. PRICE & Co. No 89 Main Street,

TAS returned from New York with the pur In pose of a permanent residence here, and flatters himself that, during his residence there, he has added to his well known taste and capacity in his business. He solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, with the assurance that his best efforts shall be used to give entire satisfaction. Making, and trimming, and cutting garments shall have his best personal attention. Uniforms he cannot be excelled All at reasonable prices, for CASH only. Aug. 4-c2aw2w

THE subscriber offers for sale, at his Ware Threshing Machines and Horse Powers Wheat Fans, Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers

Side-hill, Sub-soil, and other Ploughs, with castings for the same Patent Churns, Rotary and other Pumps Lead Pipe, Shovels, Spades, Forks, &c. Machines and Implements repaired. H. BALDWIN, 142 Main street.

MARINE JOURNAL.

PORT OF RICHMOND. High Waler this day, at 1 o'cleck, P. M. ARRIVED.

Steamer Columbus, Parrish, Baltimore, Schr. Spray, Tortell, New York, Schr. Heroine, Hollingshead, Paltimore, Schr. Marietta Burr, Knopp, New York, sun dries, to Williams & Haxali, Haskins & Libby C. T. Wortham, J. Goode, Inlees & Bother, Winston, P. K. White, J. Pizzini, Smith & H. wood, P. Johnston, Bissell & McCandish, Has er & Osborn, J. Clark, W. Taylor, T. A. Ro Gordon & Skinker, O. A. Streeker, Denke Morris, J. P. Duval & Co., J. H. Eustace & S Burr, Pea & Sampson, Nash & Woodhouse W. Tyler, B. Peyton, P. A. Taylor, C. J. J. A. Levy, Elmond & Davenport, S. D. Den-H. Exall R R. Daval, Bodeker & Brother, W. M. Harrison & Co., H. A. Watt, L. D. Co., shaw, Brother & Co., Webb, Bacon & Co., D. Weller, A. Bargamin, J. Gill. Lee & Tinsi C. Crane, Putney & Watts, Davenport, Allen & Co, H. Ludiam & Co.

SAILED. SAILED, Schr. Leonora, Wootston, Philadelphia, Schr. Loweil, Baker, Boston, Schr. Lagrange, Crowell, Philadelphia, Schr. Lagrange, Crowell, Philadelphia, Schr. Queen Pomare, Snow, Old Point, Schr. Roscoe, Easton, Boston. Brig Peconic, Park, New York.

PORT WALTHALL, July 28th Arrived, brig Brazil, from Baltimore; se Victory, from New York, to Clover Hill Mil ing Company. NEW YORK, Aug. 1-Arrived, schr. Ass

D., Treadwell; Coaser, Derrickson; and schr. Mary Jane Peck, Luscom, from Richmond, BALTIMORE, Aug. 2—Cleared, schr. Re. gister, Jones, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Rich. the copy of my wife's registry, who for the first time, on the 27th July of color, but I hope I am influenced is honesty, and a just desire to do to othe

monesty, and a just nesser to me observe while I am by no means willing to subm from others. Therefore, Sirs, I conceive duty to make public the circumstances less of my papers, so that the owners of siput on their guard, and the efficers of the justich. watch. On Sunday, the 26th July, my wife, Rebecca A.

when I was informed of the loss of and, upon the first opportunity. I no

Very respectfully, ANDERSON ARMSTRON P. S. Abner is now somewhere in Richnors in some of the Foundries.

LAND FOR SALE.

Wishing to change my location. I efficiently appearance of less. About three hundred and seven by five acres of the above Land ties immediately on locality of the central control of the seven were of less. About three hundred and seven by five acres of the above Land ties immediately on locality of the central control of low grounds, in high state of cultivation, with some excellent fobace Land yet to clear. There is a conficience Dwelling House, with other Out Houses.

The remaining four funded acres the regioning to above tract, with a commodition loveling House said for a large family, and all other acre sary lightings. The land is well adapted to the culture of tobac coars grain.

The above lands are about an equal distance to the lames River and Kanawha Canal and Clove The above lands are about an equal distance been the James River and Kanawha Camal and Choose the county seat of Appomation—say six mides be place—in a healthy, highly respectable, and micromanusty. If the above Lands are not said peauly the leth of August, they will be offered at part to the highest bidder, on the premises, at that Terms made known on the day of saie.

Aug. 4—cwtds.

JAMES AGES

BROAD ROCK FOR SALE. BROAD ROCK FOR SALE.

I AM authorized by the owner to make so above valuable property. The whole tract 280 odd arres of Land, of most excellent quasis iderable portion of which is well wooded, and it a Dwelling House, most beautifully situated somewhat out of repair, and, also, a large House, attached to the Bace Field, which make ceptible of easy division, which will be near purchasers. The situation is beather, has foon it, and is within four miles of Bickmont sold privately before, it will be offered at part on it, and is within four miles of it, sold privately before, it will be offered tion, on the premises, on the last day of 17th September next, at the hour of 12th TERMS liberal, and made known by Aug 4-ctd hould never be forgonen by a grateful country The war-worn veteran, Gen. Gaines, is here,

LAND FOR SALE

ber would receive in passing wanting in a small amount, which will be wanting in a THOMAS

MRS. GEN. CARRINGTON'S BOARDIN MRS. GEN. CARRINGTON'S BOARD.
SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES
COMMENCES on the 1st of October, and close
the 31st of July. Mrs. Carrington spaces room
to have all the departments filled with compelent teers, and ventures to promise as thorough an educat
as can be obtained in any School in the Unica.
Mrs. C.'s dwelling is in a beautiful, retired and in
thy part of the city, combining many local advantance arrangements are such as ensure the comfort
of immates.

inmates.

The boarders are considered members of the and required to conform to its regulations—but governed by the law of kindness.

Terms, per Session of Ten Mondas Rounding Torms, per Session of Ten Month Higher English Branches, Lower do. do. French and other Modern Languages, each, Latin.

family, free of charge for pew rent-h muted to go abroad, unless under the Mrs. C., or one of the Teachers. No de-HOYT'S PRIZE OFFICE -4 000 DOLLARS OF BOYT.

Drawing of Sussex Lottery, Extra Ches (3) 48 42 67 77 70 44 24 75 66 4 71 22 of 53 Ticket, Nos. 42 48 67, the Capital Prize of 53 150 75 150 75 150 75 150 75 150 75 150 75 150 75 150 75 150 75 150 75 150 75 150 75 150 75 Drawing of Monongalia Lettery, Class 3 23 46 60 8 62 19 53 48 15 34 3 65.

Drawing of Alexandria Lottery, Class 30, 49-21-46-8-35-15-52-23-65-55-26-19. BIGGER'S PRIZE OFFICE, Basement Rooms, gle Hotel.

Packages on liberal terms.

Two Lotteries for To-Morrow.—8: 1,090, etc. Tickets \$5. Also, the issue 1,000 Capital prize. Tickets \$1. For all 1,000 Capital prize. Tickets \$1. For all 1,000 past 3 o'clock, P. M., at the prize office of 1,000 N. Also, N. Als Drawn Nos. of Grand Consellidated, Class N 56 21 23 69 7 28 19 70 77 12 5 A prize of \$500, and 1 of 100, besides another one of \$80, all sold in the above, and cashed by

Nor New Lottery for Friday — Grand Consulctive Class 1. Extra. Capitals: 20.000, 20 prizes of 1.000.

18 Nos., 13 drawn. Whole Tickets only \$5.

10 See brilliant Schemes advertised in another clumn, and, for prizes, address your orders to Aug. 4 JOHN B. BIGGER, Richmond, Va.

HOYT'S PRIZE OFFICE.—The Capital of \$

HOYT'S PRIZE OFFICE.—The Capital of Standard In Sussex Lottery, drawn on Saturday had a nold patron by HOYT. The Now were \$2.4 for a verification of HOYT'S words in another statis paper.

The Schemes for August are particularly global will enrich those who patronise HOYT.

To-Day, \$25,000 Capital. Tickets \$8.

Schemes, with Capitals from \$4,000 to \$1.00 on hand. Tickets from \$1 to 10. Remarkables on hand. Tickets from \$1 to 10. Remarkables and any amount, attended to by HOYT. Inches and the paid on orders to August 4.

THE debts, credits and effects of the late fi to the dudersigned in trust for the payment of debts, all persons having claims against the are requested to present them for settlement a out delay; and those indebted to the concern

notified that longer indulgence cannot CHARLES I H. L. BROOME.

Aug. 3-1m